

(Mr. BARTLETT). The gentleman from Maryland worked hard on this bill which would help recognize those people who have served in this country's civil defense. Specifically, H.R. 348 would authorize the United States Civil Defense Monument Commission to construct a monument to honor those who have served in the Nation's civil defense and emergency management programs. This monument will be constructed on Federal land located in Emmitsburg, Maryland and administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The site and design of this monument will be subject to the approval of the Director of FEMA. All of the costs for the construction of the monument will be paid by the Commission.

Mr. Speaker, this bill has bipartisan support. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 348.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. UNDERWOOD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, the legislation, H.R. 348, introduced by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BARTLETT) authorizes a private, not-for-profit entity, the United States National Civil Defense Monument Commission, to construct a monument honoring those who have served in our Nation's civil defense and emergency management programs. Mr. Speaker, the civil servants this monument would honor are often overlooked until disasters such as Hurricanes Floyd and Dennis remind us all of the important role played by these dedicated people. A monument providing a more lasting recognition is clearly appropriate.

It is important to note that this monument would be funded through contributions to the Commission and built on land owned by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in Emmitsburg, Maryland. The Commission, subject to the approval of the Director of FEMA, would be authorized to select the exact location and design of the monument.

As a general matter, we should consider each new proposal to construct a monument on Federal land very carefully, given the limited space available for further such constructions in areas such as the National Mall. In this case, however, the site of the FEMA Center in Maryland seems appropriate and the involvement of the FEMA director in approving the exact site and design will ensure that this proposed monument provides the men and women who have served in our national civil defense and emergency management programs the recognition they well deserve.

I would like to add that those of us who come from areas like Guam which experience natural disasters on a regular basis would also enthusiastically

support this legislation. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 348.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BARTLETT), the author of this legislation.

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as the original sponsor of H.R. 348, the National Civil Defense/Emergency Management Act of 1999. This is a straightforward, non-partisan piece of legislation which will authorize the placement of a monument to honor those individuals, paid and volunteers alike, who have served our Nation in our most trying times, when disaster strikes.

Mr. Speaker, as we speak, FEMA employees and volunteers are working around the clock to help the victims of Hurricane Floyd recover from widespread wind damage, beach erosion, and, most notably, flooding. FEMA teams are working tirelessly to deliver food, shelter, clothing and medical assistance to thousands of families up and down the East Coast. While this is the most recent disaster to strike the U.S., it surely will not be the last. It is our hope that this monument will be a permanent reminder to those who come to our rescue that we appreciate their service and dedication to duty.

The monument itself is a gift from the private, nonprofit National Civil Defense Monument Commission. I would like to commend the members of this commission, especially their Chairman, Alex Atzert, for their efforts to raise the necessary funds for this monument, which comes at no cost to taxpayers.

Mr. Speaker, as set forth in this legislation, the design and site selection of the monument must be approved by the FEMA Director, currently James Witt, who has given this monument his blessing. I am proud to say that the monument will be placed on the grounds of the FEMA training facility in Emmitsburg, Maryland, in the Sixth Congressional District which I have the honor to represent.

Mr. Speaker, by passing H.R. 348, we can demonstrate our appreciation for those who have served our country at FEMA and Civil Defense.

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This small token of appreciation will help ensure that future generations recognize the hard work and dedication of former employees and volunteers who look favorably on this worthy endeavor.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 348, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers on this issue, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETRI). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah

(Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 348.

The question was taken.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

LEWIS AND CLARK NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL LAND CONVEYANCE ACT

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2737) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the State of Illinois certain Federal land associated with the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail to be used as an historic and interpretive site along the trail, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2737

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. LAND CONVEYANCE, LEWIS AND CLARK NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL, ILLINOIS.

(a) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of the Interior may convey, without consideration, to the State of Illinois all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a parcel of federally owned land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary consisting of approximately 39 acres located in the north half of section 16, township 4 north, range 9 west, Third Principal Meridian, Madison County, Illinois, within the corridor of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail.

(b) SURVEY; CONVEYANCE COSTS.—The exact acreage and legal description of the land to be conveyed under subsection (a) shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary. The cost of the survey and all other costs incurred by the Secretary to convey the land shall be borne by the State of Illinois.

(c) CONDITIONS OF CONVEYANCE.—

(1) USE OF CONVEYED LAND.—The conveyance authorized under subsection (a) shall be subject to the condition that the State of Illinois, acting through the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, use the conveyed land as an historic site and interpretive center for the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail.

(2) PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF SITE.—The conveyance authorized under subsection (a) shall be subject to the further condition that the Governor of the State of Illinois develop, within two years after the date of the conveyance, a plan for the development and operation of the historic site and interpretive center proposed for the conveyed land. In developing the plan, the Governor shall provide an opportunity for review and comment by the Secretary and the public.

(d) DISCONTINUANCE OF USE.—If the State of Illinois determines to discontinue use of the land conveyed under subsection (a) as an historic site and interpretive center for the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, the State of Illinois shall convey the lands back to the Secretary without consideration.

(e) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary may require such additional terms and conditions in connection with the conveyance under subsection (a) as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this section.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN).

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2737, as amended.

Numerous events will take place across the country in the next few years celebrating the exploration of the western United States by the Lewis and Clark expedition. This expedition effectively opened up new territories to be settled and used by the fledgling United States and led to the discoveries of many new peoples, plants and animals and resources.

H.R. 2737, introduced by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. COSTELLO) will authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey a parcel of land to the State of Illinois, who will showcase the beginning of the Lewis and Clark expedition from this spot which began in 1803. The land is currently owned by the National Park Service and the conveyance authorized by this legislation shall be made without consideration to the Federal Government. The parcel of land consists of approximately 39 acres on the banks of the Mississippi River in Madison County, Illinois. If the land conveyance to Illinois is not used for a historical and interpretive center, then the land shall be conveyed back to the Secretary without consideration.

Mr. Speaker, this bill has wide support, and I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2737, as amended.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. UNDERWOOD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2737 directs the Secretary of the Interior to give a specific parcel of land to the State of Illinois to be used as a historic and interpretive center for the Lewis and Clark trail, the 39-acre parcel of land located at the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers about 20 miles northeast of St. Louis. This area played a significant role in the story of Lewis and Clark, as it is the area where the explorers camped before beginning their journey.

In addition, many of the members of this historic corps were recruited from the surrounding area. As the 200th anniversary of the expedition approaches, a variety of activities commemorating this amazing achievement will take place across the country, and it is certainly fitting that Lewis and Clark's launching point will host a new historic and interpretive center.

Importantly, the legislation makes the conveyance conditional on the completion of a survey and requires that, should the State ever discontinue use of the site for historic and interpretive purposes, the land must be returned to the Federal Government. During committee consideration of this measure, our amendment requiring the governor of the State of Illinois to devise a specific plan for the development and operation of this interpretive center was adopted.

The legislation now specifies that both the Secretary of the Interior as well as the general public shall have an opportunity to review and comment upon this plan. With this added level of oversight and public input, we urge our colleagues to support this bill, as amended; and we congratulate our friend and colleague, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. COSTELLO), on this important legislation for the history of the Nation.

Mr. HILL of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise to offer my support for H.R. 2737, a bill that authorizes the National Park Service to convey 39 acres of land to the State of Illinois for an interpretive center to be constructed along the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail.

I look forward to working with my colleagues in the House of Representatives on other projects commemorating the bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark expedition. However, I feel that I must, as I have done in the past, set the record straight on where the Lewis and Clark expedition began.

Mr. Speaker, contrary to some of the statements made by my colleagues on the floor this afternoon, the expedition of these historic partners began at the Falls of the Ohio, near Clarksville in southern Indiana.

On September 1, 1803, Meriwether Lewis began his journey down the Ohio River toward Clarksville, Indiana, where he eventually met his partner on the expedition, William Clark. By October 14, Lewis had reached the Falls of the Ohio, a series of dangerous rapids created by a drop in the river over a two-mile series of limestone ledges. The following day, Lewis and his crew safely crossed the falls on the north side of the river. They then set out to meet Clark, who was living in Clarksville with his brother, Revolutionary War hero George Rogers Clark.

The noted historian, Stephen Ambrose, writes of Lewis and Clark's meeting in Clarksville in his best-selling book, *Undaunted Courage*, "When they shook hands, the Lewis and Clark Expedition began." During the two weeks following the meeting, Lewis and Clark recruited the first official members of the expedition, a group often referred to as the "Corps of Discovery." Men from across the region traveled to Clarksville hoping to be selected to join the expedition. Lewis and Clark chose nine men in Clarksville to join them on the journey, and as Ambrose notes in *Undaunted Courage*, there "the Corps of Discovery was born."

The crew departed on October 26, 1803, thus marking Clarksville, Indiana as the actual point of origin for the Lewis and Clark Expedition. From there, the Explorers' remarkable adventures spanned over 8,000 miles of unknown land.

No bicentennial celebration would be complete without noting southern Indiana's part in

the Lewis and Clark story I encourage all Americans wishing to retrace the steps of the explorers or to learn more about the importance of the expedition to our nation, to visit the Falls of the Ohio and surrounding area.

I am pleased that Congress is taking the initiative to promote and support the commemoration of such a remarkable piece of our American history. That is why I support H.R. 2737.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers on this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2737, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the last two bills, H.R. 348 and H.R. 2737, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah?

There was no objection.

DUGGER MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS ACT OF 1999

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2632) to designate certain Federal lands in the Talladega National Forest in the State of Alabama as the Dugger Mountain Wilderness.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2632

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Dugger Mountain Wilderness Act of 1999".

SEC. 2. DESIGNATION OF DUGGER MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS, ALABAMA.

(a) DESIGNATION.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), certain Federal lands in the Talladega National Forest in the State of Alabama, which comprise approximately 9,200 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Proposed Dugger Mountain Wilderness" and dated July 2, 1999, are hereby designated as wilderness and, therefore, as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System, and shall be known as the Dugger Mountain Wilderness.

(b) MAP AND DESCRIPTION.—As soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall submit to Congress a map and a boundary description of the area designated as wilderness by this section. The map and description shall have the same force and effect as